

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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NO. 29

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The Whoop Skirt.

An outburst of phreelinks on Seeing a
Tremendous Whoop Skirt hanging in a
Store!

BY TIM GRASSHOPPER, ESQ.

GRAY whoop skirt,
Ye are a project I've long tried to see,
So I kood tel what yur mad uv;
I've seen the mity swell yuv mad
In the streets, an hav ereb obverid how
Ye mad slim gals plump! But never before,
At yu my lif, had setch a preshious look
Not yu without the FILLIN.

Glories fixin!
What pleasures yu must feel, and,
O, braky! what glories behold,
As yu dangil round the waste uv
Mum far made, and kepe hur kooles.

My Wife and I.

BY TERNISON.

As through the land at eve we went,
And plucked the ripened ears,
We fell out—my wife and I—
We fell out! I know not why,
And kissed again with tears.

For when we came where lies the child,
We lool in other years,
Here, above the little grave,
Out there, above the little grave,
We kissed again with tears.

The Republican Press and the Adopted Citizens.

Judge Douglas recently declared "that
this Government was established by the
white man of the Continent" for the bene-
fit of white men, to be administered by white
men." Upon this the New York Times
(Republican) comments as follows.

"If this be true, we must say that there
could hardly be a better reason; but un-
fortunately for Senator Douglas, and equally
unfortunately for the Chicago Germans,
for the very same reason, our sapient fore-
fathers ought to have excluded all white men
except Englishmen and Dutchmen, and
their descendants. "The experience of
the world in all ages," when used in the
Douglas sense, as a test of the capabilities
of a race, means clearly the experience of
the world, since a particular race has been
known or been in existence. Now we
should like to know what the experience
of the world has to say on the subject of
French or German or Russian or Irish or
Italian capacity for self-government? When
did the French govern themselves? Which
of the German States, except Hanse Towns,
has a population which has shown itself
capable of self-government? What has
the same oracle to deliver upon the capac-
ity of the Russians, Turks and Greeks? Had
not the Italians shown themselves
scarcely incapable of governing themselves
or anybody else at the time when our fore-
fathers sat on their "white basis" and framed
the government of this country? Were
they not sunk in the lowest pit of political
and religious degradation? Why were they
not placed under the same ban as the ne-
groes, until they had exhibited some sym-
ptoms of returning vigor—and what has the
experience of the world to say to them? The
French have now and then revolted
against their tyrants, and so have Germans,
and so have the Italians, and so have the
Irish, and so have the blacks, and in every
case the revolt, if successful, has been fol-
lowed by abominable excesses, by which
"the experience of the world" must have
been immensely disgusted. If the learned
Senator can get up nothing better than
this by rummaging up his old store of his-
torical illustration, we think he had better
leave the subject. There is no comfort

for the white man, nor the "white basis"
either, to be found in the history of most
European races. They are slaves to-day,
and have been slaves for centuries, slaves
who influence their government as little
for good or evil, as are little responsible
for its acts as any free nigger in the State
of New York, and anything that history
can say to consign the negro to political
damnation, falls with equal force upon the
motly crowd who swarm to our shores from
all quarters of the world, and who, with
the marks of the knout or stick still fresh
on their "white basis," glory in their skill
in managing the affairs of nations."

While professing to be a democrat, Judge
Hovey is catering to the prejudices of the
black republicans and relying upon them
chiefly for his election. He hopes by throw-
ing dust into their eyes to deceive enough
democrats, German especially, to secure his
election. We have no objection to any
man, native or foreigner, voting for him
that want to do so, but we wish every man
who has a vote to cast for him to know
what he is doing when he deposits it.

Hovey is the black republican candidate.
He is with them and they are for him.
Every body knows, or ought to know, that
they don't vote for men unless they please
them. Hovey suits them and they suit
him. Show us a man's company and we
can soon tell you who and what he is. Will
German and other naturalized democrats
unite their votes with those of black republi-
cans to send to the Congress of the United
States a man, the candidate of a party
whose leading newspapers where they dare
speak out discourse about foreigners as
does the N. Y. Times (black republican)
in the foregoing extract. The editor don't
consider any to be white men in the proper
sense of the word except "Englishmen and
Dutchmen (Hollanders) and their descend-
ants." He says, "our sapient fathers ought
to have excluded others from political rights
and privileges just as they did the Indians
and the negroes." He sneers at the idea
of "French or German, Irish, Italian, or
Russian cap city for self-government," and
asks "why were they not placed under the
same law as negroes?" &c. He says that
the Germans and Irish and most European
races "are slaves to-day and have been slaves
for centuries;" and he adds, "anything that
history can say to consign the negro to po-
litical damnation falls with equal force up-
on the motly crowd who swarm to our shores
from all parts of the world, and who, with
marks of the knout or stick upon their white
bases, glory in their skill in managing the
affairs of nations."

This is the way the more out spoken of
the black republican presses speak of our
naturalized citizens, and we leave it with
the latter to say whether they can reconcile
it to their self respect and their man-
hood to vote in elections with any such
party either for Judge Hovey or Judge any-
body else. It will be observed that the
Times, in the extract we have given, classes
the Germans and the Irish with "free ne-
groes"—thinks they are quite as respecta-
ble as the negroes but not a whit above
them intellectually or morally. If any of
our honest and intelligent Germans or other
foreign born citizens can consort and
vote with a party that sustains a press that
indulges in such ungenerous aspersions, it
is their own affair, not ours. By doing so
they will acknowledge, as to themselves
individually, the justice of such left-handed
compliments. We don't believe they will
stultify themselves thus. Ignorant and
confiding men among them may be deceiv-
ed and vote with their calumniators for
black republicans and pretended democrats,
but we are very sure that thinking and well
informed foreigners will be very clear of
doing so.—Evanseville Enquirer.

☞ We have already referred to Judge
Douglas's speech at Bellville, on Friday last.
We give below an extract from his reply to
the welcome speech on that occasion, which
will be read with pleasure by all good De-
mocrats. Judge D. thus fixes his identity
with the Democratic organization and its
principles:

The Democratic party has a great mission
to perform. A few years ago there were
two national parties in the land, both of
which proclaimed their principles alike in the
North and in the South. The old Whig
party could proclaim in Kentucky and Mas-
sachusetts, and so could the Democracy.
Now the Whig party is no more, but a sec-
tional party has been formed to take its
place, which confines itself solely to one
section and is making war upon the other.
Under these circumstances it becomes the
patriotic duty of every national man, of every
friend of the Union, to rally under the
Democratic banner and support the only
party whose principles know no North, no
South, no East, no West, but the whole
Union and the common good of all our
citizens. (Immense applause.) My whole
life has been identified with that great
National Democratic party; all the energies
I have been able to command, have been
devoted to its cause, and I never desired
and never expect any honor or promotion
or hope for my own aggrandizement that
is not the spontaneous gift of that party
with which I have always been identified.

What is gained by it?

Suppose a Democratic nominee is not
very much acceptable to you personally, is
it an evidence of democracy to refuse to
vote for him on that account? Do you not
profess that a majority should rule? If,
therefore, a majority of delegates of the party
decide that a certain man shall be a candi-
date, although objectionable to you, ought
you not to support him? Had the man been
nominated to whom you were favorable, other
members of the party might have had ob-
jections to him on personal grounds, yet
you would have denounced them as not good
democrats had they refused to support your
friend had he received the nomination. "As
ye would that men should do unto you, do
ye even so unto them."—Brook. Dem.

☞ To those Republicans who profess to
fear that the English bill will keep Kansas
out of the Union because she has not a pop-
ulation sufficient to meet its requirements,
we commend the following document. It
was drawn up to induce some Republicans
to vote for the Crittenden bill who were
rather disposed to go against it. Read:

"The population of Kansas, from the most
reliable sources of information, is nearly or
quite equal to the present fractional ratio
for a member of Congress in the States, and
greater than the representative population
of many of the States at the time of their
admission into the Union. So there can be
no valid objection to her admission on ac-
count of "insufficient population."

[Signed] GALUSHA A. GROW,
Republican Chairman of the Committee on
Territories, Thirty-Fourth Congress.

J. R. GIBBINGS,
A. O. GARNER,
S. S. PURVANCE,
JUSTIN S. MORRILL,
JOHN J. PERRY.

As the Republican leaders have certified
that Kansas has got the population demand-
ed by the English bill, of course there can
be no further objections made to that meas-
ure.

WHY is it?—Why is it that no organi-
zation can stand in the country against De-
mocracy? Why is it every adverse organi-
zation proves false to every principle, and
sooner or later sinks into infamy? It is sim-
ply because their leaders are false to truth
and because the principles of the Democra-
tic party are the only principles consistent
with the genius of our institutions, and in
harmony with the constitution. It is because
the Democratic party never yet sacrificed a
principle for the sake of present success,
but always relied upon the intelligence and
patriotism of the people, and when defeated,
calmly waited for that "sober second thought"
of the masses, which never yet failed to in-
dorse the principles and measures of the
party. It is because the Democracy have
stood by the Union as our fathers made it,
ever resisting all efforts from whatever quar-
ter made, to weaken its bands or endanger
its prosperity. It is because the principles
of our glorious party are founded in eternal
truth, which recognizes the rights of man as
defined and protected by the constitution.—
New Hampshire Standard.

COMET OF 1858.—This remarkable com-
et (says the Albany Argus) is now visible
to the naked eye. It is now only one hun-
dred and forty millions of miles distant and
is very rapidly approaching the earth, and
already shows through a common opera
glass a well defined tail. We are told that
during the first week of October the comet
will be of the most striking brightness, pos-
sibly the largest of the century, and at that
time will be seen near Arcturus, perhaps
even surpassing that brilliant star in splen-
dor. It is now visible for about an hour
after sunset and an hour before sunrise in
a line with the stars called the Pointers,
and forming nearly a right angle between
these and Arcturus. It is now best seen
at four o'clock in the morning.

☞ All railroad arrangements for the ap-
proaching Indiana State Fair, have been
made. The railroad Companies of Indiana
have signified their intention to carry pas-
sengers and freight, to and from Indianapolis
at the low rates charged last year. Visi-
tors to the fair will be charged only half
price; and animals and articles intended
for exhibition, will be conveyed to the city
at full rates and returned free of charge
if in possession of the original owners or ex-
hibitors.—State Sentinel.

You will Forget me.

A few short years will pass and you'll forget
That I was once a dweller upon earth;
A few short years, perhaps you may regret
Her whom you once thought full of truth
and worth;
You may regret the low but happy voice,
That breathed a fond heart's welcome
when we met;
You may sometimes think of your young
heart's choice,
But still a few short years, and you'll for-
get.

You will forget me! other arms will wreath
Around your manly form in loving joy;
A balmy breath may o'er you softly breathe,
A snowy hand amid your dark locks toy;
The nestling of that soft hand within yours,
May then, perchance, a thought of me be-
get;
You'll think of long past scenes and happier
hours,
And sigh, perhaps—but then, you will for-
get.

You will forget me! you will turn your eyes,
Swimming in liquid radiance, jetty black,
Or brightly blue as heaven's own azure skies;
And then your memory will wander back
To her you once adored; to those fond eyes
Wherein a depth of untold love was set,
A dream of your poor early love will rise,
A tear may fall—but then you will forget.

But time may pass—long years may roll,
Mountains may build up space 'twixt thee
and me;
But oh! thy love will cling around my soul,
Like ivied tendrils round a wither'd tree.
All other feelings may give way to fears,
Leaving us nought but memory regret;
We build to these an altar with our tears,
For woman's holy love can ne'er forget!

A BENEDICT'S LAMENT.

When first my wife and I were wed,
Then she no longer could be sweeter,
I loved her so—I did, indeed—
I often thought I could have eat her;
But now I wish—I do, egad!—
I wish to goodness that I had!

Mr. Niblack at Home.

Judge Niblack has reason to feel proud
of the position he occupies among all classes
of our citizens. Scores of them, al-
though opposed to him politically, will yield
him a hearty and cheerful support. We
hear on all sides of political opponents who
express their determination to do all
in their power to secure his election. They
admire and respect him for his many high
and social qualities—for his liberal and
generous disposition—for his true nobility
of heart and mind and purpose—and all
the slanders that may be heaped upon him
by scrupulous writers only make them
more fixed in their purpose to show how
little they value the slanders by casting
their suffrages for their neighbor and fel-
low-citizen, whose interests and feelings
are so strongly identified with their own.
They recognize him as one of Nature's no-
blemen, and will take especial pride in heap-
ing all honors upon him. Mr. N. will re-
ceive the highest evidences of esteem and
confidence by those who know him best in
the October election.—Vin Sun.

SENATOR PUGH ON SENATOR DOUGLAS.—
While Senator Pugh was lately addressing a
mass meeting at Zanesville, the following
significant dialogue took place:

Dr. Drake (Lecompton).—Do you approve
of the course of Mr. Douglas in Illinois?
(Hisses, and cries of "Put him down, &c.")
Mr. Pugh.—What is the question?
Dr. Drake.—Do you approve of the course
of Mr. Douglas in Illinois?
Mr. Pugh.—I do. (Cheers.) And I will
tell you why. Because he is the nominee of
the Democratic party. (Applause.) An-
as the President is said to have written to
Mr. English, "If I had a thousand votes, I
would give them all to him if I was in Illi-
nois." (Enthusiastic applause.)

REPUBLICAN DEFEAT IN KANSAS!—Last
night's mail brought us the news of the de-
feat of the Republicans in the Leavenworth
municipal election. H. B. Denman, Demo-
crat, was elected Mayor, beating both his
competitors 74 votes. There were 1,702
votes cast, of which Denman received 933;
Scott, Black Republican, 763; and Fisher,
Free Soil, 100. The whole Republican
ticket was defeated!

Leavenworth has redeemed herself, and
we look forward to the time when the whole
Territory will place itself in her position.—
St Joseph (Mo.) Gaz., 10th.

Democratic Gains in Maine.

The telegraph gives us gratifying news
from Maine. In one hundred and thirty-four
towns heard from the Democrats have gain-
ed nearly four thousand votes on last year.
At this rate the Republican majority in the
State will not exceed five thousand, being a
Democratic gain since 1856 of about twenty-
five thousand. Our gains in the Legis-
lature are even more.

AGRICULTURAL.

Productive Farms.

To a person not familiar with the
history and statistics of English hus-
bandry, the surprising productiveness
of the lands of that country will ap-
pear incredible. Nearly nine-tenths
of the cultivated lands in England and
Ireland are rented to tenants who pay
usually from four to five pounds ster-
ling (about \$25) per acre annual rent.

Where is the farmer in this country
who could "live" under such a bur-
den?

Here, a farm containing from eight-
ty to a hundred acres is often rented
for one hundred and fifty dollars—
and sometimes less—and even at this
rate the tenant has a hard task! The
cultivation, even where there are a
large number of acres in grass, will
little more than pay the rent and tax-
es; but in England the result is widely
different. The tenant who there pays
five pounds sterling per acre, annual
rent, and finds all appliances, obtains
not only the means of a comfortable
subsistence, but wealth, from the pro-
secution of a calling which here would
doom him to want and destitution, and
ultimately death, unless assisted by
the town.

In 1811, Mirwin estimated the pro-
duce of one English farm of eight
hundred and ninety acres at \$38,000!
The quantity of manure applied was
thirteen thousand seven hundred and
forty-six one horse cart loads in one
year, and ten thousand two hundred
and fifty the next!

Now, admitting the rent of this
farm to be but \$12 per acre, and the
cost of the manure and its application
\$12 more, and if to these sums we add,
for interest or expenses, taxes and va-
rious contingent expenses of cultiva-
tion, &c., \$12 more, we shall find, up-
on striking the balance, that there will
remain a profit of \$10 per acre—
amounting in the gross aggregate to
the sum of \$10,000 clear gain to the
occupant in a single year!

In the vicinity of London a hay
farm, comprising one hundred and
sixty acres was rented. The rental, in
this instance, was \$12 per acre—
amounting in all to \$1,920 per year.
A heavy expenditure was required for
manure—probably as much as many a
New England farmer would have been
willing to give for the fee simple of
the land, and yet the tenant succeeded,
and has become wealthy, and with no
other income than the produce derived
from this one farm.

In Ireland a poor tenant had one
acre of land, erected a cottage, pur-
chased manure and farming tools, and
the first year cleared all expenses, and
had a balance of forty dollars left.—
And yet that Irish peasant, in addition
to the expenses and outlays above
enumerated, had a church tax to pay
and be at the expense of purchasing
his own seed, and maintaining a family
of four besides himself and wife!

In this country we cultivate too
much land. Were we to concentrate
our energies upon one quarter of the
soil, we should derive greater profit
from our labor, and instead of exhaust-
ing our farms, should keep them in a
condition of constant improvement.—
Look where we may, we find that the
independent farmers—the "good liv-
ers" of the country—are, in nine cases
in ten, the occupants of small farms.
New England Farmer.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.—Don't hold
over your crops from year to year. In-
dependent of the loss by vermin,
the chances of the market are as likely
to be against as in favor of you. To
illustrate the peculiarity of some farm-
ers in this respect, we may mention a
circumstance that happens quite often
in the extensive dealings of a western
grain merchant. He states that he
bought, recently, at 65 cents per bush,
a large parcel of wheat which was
gathered during the past three years,
which included a lot harvested in 18-
55—6, and for which he offered last
season \$1.35 a bushel. Thus the farm-
er lost 70 cents a bushel.